# YORK HERALD

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#### USEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. GLOBE THEATRE. ISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THE CORE, at 8 P. M. Oliver Doud Byron.

VAUNEVILLE, at S.P. M. THEATRE. THEATRE COMIQUE WALLACK'S THEATRE.

VARIATE MSP. M. TIVOLI THEATRE. BOOTH'S THEATRE. BROOKLYN THEATER. ONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATES UNION SQUARE THEATRE. PRIO THOMAS CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE. PARK THEATRE. TATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES, OLYMPIC THEATRE,

GERMANIA THEATRE, HMAEDCHEN AUS SCHOENEBERG, at S PARISIAN VARIETIES,

HE LAST, at S P. M. ALLE V. FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,

#### TRIPLE SHEET.

YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1876, ur reports this morning the probabilities the weather to-day will be cooler and

TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.-For nd regular delivery of the Herald nail trains orders must be sent direct sice. Postage free.

A I SYLVANIA PIGEON STORY, told elselates of a flight of these birds twelve g by four or five wide. Ten thouand of hem were killed at one roost of these Here is material for several showers n a form, too, much to be preferred to the Kentucky article.

THE CESTION OF BARRETT'S identity in William Carter Barrett appears incontestable from our Dublin correspondent's letter. Thus a lively controversy regarding the absconder's early career is set at rest, but in view of the stain his late actions have left upon his name how he stood in Ireland forty-five years ago is of little consequence.

Two Interviews in Louisville, undertaken to find out if Mr. Bristow had been fixing his ideas on the Presidential nomination and if certain papers in his home region were about to come out for him, resulted principally in the discovery that Mr. Tilden has a warm friend in the Louisville Courier-Journal office, all of which, being spicily set forth, can be read in another part of the HERALD.

A MINING RIOT is reported from Ohio, wherein a mine owner was severely beaten. A general row is in prospect consequent on the introduction of a number of men willing to work at reduced rates, which have been rejected by the regular hands. At present the great questions between labor and capital are settled by the rudest means.

THE SPANISH ARMY IN CUBA is now announced to be strong enough to dispense with the services of the Havana volunteers in the field, but the question whether it is strong enough to induce the insurgents to leave off their troublesome incendiary operations is likely to be unsettled for some little time to come.

STEINBERGER.-In face of the denial of Secretary Fish that Steinberger had any official character, it is recalled in Washington that he was appointed in 1873 a special commissioner to visit and report upon the Samoan Islands. Steinberger was at last accounts a prisoner on board an English man-ofwar because a savage said he was a "fraud," and we find the United States Consul busy in keeping him in durance. By what right does England pretend to thus imprison an American citizen who in some sense represents the government? The question is not what Steinberger has done to warrant the savage's secusation, but how an English man-of-war becomes a sort of Samoan penitentiary with a United States Consul as committing magis-

THE FERNCH WORKINGMEN AND THE CEN-TENNIAL -- Our special despatch from Paris describes how successfully the French workingmen are raising tunds to send a delegation to the Centennial Exhibition. It has been the custom during all past international exhibitions to send delegations of workmen, that the toilers of all nationalities might the better understand each other. and that the craftsmen on returning might carry back . to their homes some direct knowledge of the actual progress made in their respective trades. In the case before us the delegation sequires an added interest because the Frenchmen will come as citizens of a new republic to a republic that has grown in greatness during a hundred years. This is what gave a political pertinence to the ad-Presses of Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc before the gathering in the Château d'Eau Theatre yesterday.

The Memorable Explosion of Jack- most effective means. It is beside our purson's Cabinet-Is History About to Repent Itself!

One of the most curious and interesting episodes of our political history is the great Cabinet explosion which occurred in April, 1831, and was the staple topic of the American press from that time until Congress met in the following December. It was not merely the absorbing topic of editorial discussion; the excitement was fed by a constant stream of statements and replies, rejoinders and surrejoinders, the participants being high functionaries and ex-functionaries of the government. President Jackson himself was a party to the newspaper controversy, although he did not use his own signature; Vice President Calhoun made a long contribution to it in a communication to a South Carolina newspaper, signed with his name; among the minor contributors were Mr. Ingham, the dismissed Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Berrien, the dismissed Attorney General; Mr. Branch, the dismissed Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Eaton, who had voluntarily resigned as Secretary of War; Richard M. Johnson, then a Senator, and afterward Vice President, with many others of lesser note. A narrative of that singular transaction would be as interesting as a romance, for, in addition to its piquant political features, "there was a woman in the case," and one of the parties to the dispute thought it for their interest to give her undue prominence. We are concerned, at present, only with

the political aspect of that remarkable controversy, and will touch but incidentally on the attendant domestic scandal which was dragged in to help the weaker side. The reason put forth by President Jackson and his supporters for reconstructing the Cabinet, and which no person who has impartially examined all the documents can doubt to have been the true one, was that several members were engaged in an intrigue to control the succession. The Richmond Enquirer, one of the most zealous and devoted Jackson organs of the period, said, in justification of the action of the President, "the party is divided and distracted about the succession." The Washington Globe, General Jackson's immediate organ, said :- "The President declared his determination to have union and mutual confidence among the members of his Cabinet; and when he found his Cabinet divided an entire reorganization was determined on." Even the National Intelligencer, the Clay organ, was constrained to say:—"The determination of the President does not appear to us an unreasonable Major Eaton, the resigned Secretary of War, in a long exposé from the President's point of view, said of Mr. Calhoun's pamphlet:-"The publication of this work again served to arouse party animosity and to bring up the question of succession prematurely as the means of creating division among the supporters of the administra-tion." "We thus had a prospect of open war between partisans of different portions of the Cabinet, the evils of which could not but penetrate into our deliberations." "The situation of the President was now easily to be perceived. With a Cabinet politically divided and personally not very friendly it was impossible for him to move along with satisfaction to himself or advantage to the country. It was apparent that he must soon be under the necessity of reorganizing his Cabinet, and, if it could not otherwise be accomplished, to dismiss the disaffected portion of it."

These brief quotations will suffice to show the grounds on which President Jackson and his friends rested his defence, and the course of Mr. Calhoun's supporters was a virtual confession that those grounds were tenable if the facts were as represented. The whigh press frankly admitted, as is shown in the foregoing quotation from the National Intelligencer, that a Cabinet divided by intrigues for the succession ought to be reconstructed, and all the Calhoun mouthpieces admitted the same thing by implication when they so industriously and persistently charged a different motive. None of them ventured to say that a division in the Cabinet relating to the succession was not a sufficient cause for removals, and the three members who were forced to resign alleged that it was in consequence of the refusal of their families to ssociate with Mrs. Eaton, Vice President Calhoun supporting them in that allegation in his published letter.

The laborious attempts to show that President Jackson pretended one motive while really acting on another are significant and instructive. They prove that at that period of our history neither 'Jackson's whig opponents nor the democratic supporters of Calhoun thought divisions in the Cabinet on the question of succession an insufficient cause of removal, and the fact that President Jackson and his friends chose to rest his defence on that ground proves that it was, in their opinion, a defence which the country would accept. It was universally conceded that President Jackson's action was right if his assigned reasons were true, and his opponents accordingly contended that the Calhoun intrigue was a mere pretext and the social ostracism of Mrs. Eaton the real motive. The attempt of President Jackson's enemies to shift the issue was as plausible as it was artful, for it was true that Mrs Eaton had been shunned by the families of Messrs. Calhoun, Jugham, Berrien and Branch, and that General Jackson was enraged at the slight. The wives of each of the three last named gentlemen, who were members of the Cabinet, had given large parties to which Mrs. Eaton was not invited, although she was the wife of the Secretary of War. Their husbands had been told by Richard M. Johnson, who volunteered to acommodate matters, that the President was furious "as a roaring lion" at these successive and apparently concerted slights, and in the heat of his ungovernable temper he had no doubt made unseemly threats. But his spasmodic fury had passed, and a long period intervened before he took the decisive step of dissolving the Cabinet. He believed, perhaps correctly, that the social humiliations put on Mrs. Eaton were inspired by political motives, Mr. Calhoun thinking it for his interest to get Major

Eaton out of the Cabinet, and that assaults

on the character of his wife would be the

pose to go into the history of that scandal, and our only object in alluding to it at all is to show that President Jackson's enemies felt that they had no case against him if he really dissolved the Cabinet because everal of its members were engaged in intrigues relating to the succession. They could not deny that this was a good cause for removals, and they preferred to stand on the more tenable ground that the President had no right to dictate the social intercourse of their families. The hollowness of this pretext was proved by their confessed wish to have Mr. Eaton appointed Minister to Russia if he could be got out of the Cabinet, for if his wife was a fit associate for the ladies of St. Petersburg there was no social necessity for cutting her in the society of Washington. The way she was dragged into the political quarrel is a conclusive proof that the Calhoun faction felt that they had no ground to stand on if the Cabinet removals were made for the reason assigned by the

It accordingly results from the history of that memorable controversy, and from the concessions of President Jackson's opponents, that opposition in the Cabinet to the President's wishes respecting the succession is a sufficient ground for displacing the dissenting members. This was admitted by the whig party, who were spectators of the singular quarrel; by the Calhoun democrats, who dared not assail the right of the President to dissolve his Cabinet for the cause he assigned, and it was the chosen ground of defence by the President's supporters, who knew the country would support him in such a position, and so they scouted the charge that the aspersions on Mrs. Eaton were the ground of the President's action. By the consent of all parties at that period a division of the Cabinet on the succession, or an attempt to cross the wishes of the President on that subject, was a justifiable reason

for dismissing members. The application of that principle is sufficiently obvious. It is well known that the Cabinet of President Grant is not what General Jackson called a "unit" on the question of the succession. The President prefers Senator Conkling; Secretary Bristow is actively at work for himself ; Secretary Fish puts on an air of indifference, but would nore willingly defeat Conkling than aid him ; Postmaster General Jewell holds a vast patronage which, in his hands, will never be wielded in favor of the New York Senator. No member of the President's Cabinet who stands high in public esteem, or who, like Mr. Bristow and Mr. Jewell, has a large patronage, will act in concert with the President or try to promote his wishes respecting the succession. On the contrary, they are doing all in their power to frustrate the President's choice. If he should imitate Jackson by dissolving his Cabinet and making its successor a "unit" on the question of the succession, nobody could reasonably blame him. Whatever may be thought of the President's own right to interest himself in such a matter there can be no question at all as to the impropriety of members of the Cabinet engaging in Presidential intrigues in opposition to his wishes and using the patronage of their departments to promote their own personal chances or ose of their friends. Such abuses of a public trust and of the President's confidence admit of no defence, and if President Grant dissolves his Cabinet on this ground

The Easter Tide in Business. Easter Sunday for some years back has marked the high tide in New York business, and as the Herald as a representative news-

both past precedents and the present public

opinion will sustain him.

paper follows the natural laws of business e note that Easter Sunday is generally the busiest and most prosperous day in the year, so far as the advertising columns of the paper are concerned. This tide begins with the beginning of the pring trade, and comes to its fulness about Easter Sunday. Thus, yesterday we printed two more columns of advertisements than we did the Sunday previous, although on both Sundays we were compelled to have a twenty page paper. The aggregate number of the advertisements thus printed was more than three thousand three hundred and fifty, within a few of the number we printed the Sunday previous. There are some features about the character of this advertising which would justify careful study and might be a basis of an interesting article. Thus, in one department alone, that of real estate, about this time of the year in normal times our columns have hundreds of advertisements from those who wish to sell city property. But this year there are few of this class. On the other hand there is an unusual increase in the advertising which represents persons who live in the country and wish either to sell their places or exchange them for city property. Whether it is because rapid transit is driving people from the Jerseys and Long Island into Westchester and on the Island we cannot say; but the subject is a curious illustration of the fidelity with which the representative newspaper of the country reflects every phase of business life

We think that, as far as we can read the columns of the Herald, the business prosnects of the city are better now than many have anticipated. The fact that the owners of real estate in the city prefer to hold their investments to selling them at panie prices is a good sign. Altogether we may feel that we are to have a better year than we have had for some years past. There is the Centennial as an artificial impulse help us, as well as our plucky and well deserving city of Philadelphia. We shall have the election, also, in its way a stimulus to business activity and enterprise. So that, looking into the future from the eminence of our seventy-three columns of advertisements, and the hundred and forty thousand papers which contained them, we may feel that the centennial year will be a year of prosperity as well as rejoicing.

A Murpen checkered the annals of our ity yesterday. A man shot another, who had been his employer for fifteen years, in a trumpery quarrel with one of the latter's Our Imperial Guest.

tains his reputation as a monarch of energy

and resolution in his manner of seeing the

Europe, and how he startled London by

going everywhere at the earliest morning

hours, driving about in a common backney coach, and seeing the great metropolis at a time when his hosts were in bed. He takes hold of New York in the true American fashion, for we must never forget that our guest is an American in the fullest sense, by birth and rank, and not one of your wornout, useless monarchs about whom the writers of memoirs like Greville and Pepys tell us. He means to lose no time in seeing our continent. When the Secretary of State, as was proper, met him with a tender of the nation's hospitality, he pushed him to the one side and insisted upon being let alone. When the guns were thundering forth a salute to a vessel on which he did not happen to be he was quietly driving up Broadway in a common coach, whose driver we have no doubt was bothering in his mind as to whether he should not add an extra dollar to the fare for crossing the ferry. Instead of resting "after the fatigues of travel" this American potentate, as soon as he finished a quiet dinner, hurried off to the theatre, paying for his box, like a true American, and declining to be posted on the bill as' an "attraction" by the judicious Tooker. Then, after the play, having seen what our theatres could do in the way of interpreting Shakespeare, His Majesty visited the office of the Herald to see how we print the greatest newspaper of the world. Instead of coming, as many guests do, in broad daylight, when the minor offices of journalism are doing, His Majesty came at the still morning hour, when most of the routine labor of making a paper is over and the mighty machines begin the work of throwing the complete paper into the world. Sir Walter Scott told travellers in Scotland that if they would view Melrose aright they should see it by the pale moonlight. We believe all well-informed sightseers go to the Colosseum when the moon is up, and if there is no moon they take fireworks with them, and have moon of their own. The HERALD, like the Colosseum and the Abbey of Melrose, needs to be seen at night. When midnight is past, and the reporters have all sent up their copy and gone home; when the belated educator of public opinion is hurrying off the last lines of an editorial or a criticism, then is the time to see the Herald. The type rapidly falls into place under the deft hands of the printers, the stereotypers speedily transfer into melting lead and hardened plates the completed pages, and the mighty machines, uncouth, terrible, pitiless in their power and energy, which have been waiting all the hours like hounds in the leash, seize upon the stamped metal, and give the HERALD to the world. This was the hour, the supreme hour, of the HERALD's life chosen by His Majesty for a visit to the office. We do not wish to seem to intrude upon his imperial reserve enough to repeat the terms of admiration and wonder with which he expressed his appreciation of the power of a free newspaper in Our American Emperor has allowed him

self but a little time for this great continent. But he loses no time. He will hurry over the continent to California, return and remain long enough to see Sherman and Longfellow, whom he has expressed a wish to know, and then hurry to the Centennial, to Boston, and home by the way of Europe and the East. We must confess we are proud of our American Emperor as far he goes. He is just the kind of an Emperor we should expect from a great American country like Brazil. He travels without noise or ceremony; he goes to the heart of every question. He sees whatever is to be seen; wastes no time upon Secretaries of State or mere Ministers of the Cabinet; hurries to see Shakespeare; then to see how the great newspaper is made; then, in the morning, to church, like a good Christian. We have yet to know whether His Majesty thinks we are a "great country" or not. That is the question that we believe all visitors are expected to answer some time or other. We only trust that the impression thus far made upon the mind of His Majesty will be strengthened by his stay.

## Mr. Conkling and the Independent

Press. We print elsewhere this morning a sugges tive article from our celestial contemporary the Sun in reference to Senator Conkling as the candidate of New York for the nomina tion of the republican party for the Presidency. Sixty years have elapsed, says the Sun, since the anti-democratic party has taken a candidate from New York. The last candidate of this character was the illustrious Rufus King, who ran as a kind of protest against James Monroe. The republican party owed a great deal to the genius and courage of Seward. That statesman would have been its candidate in 1860 but for the opposition of Mr. Greeley and a few other New York politicians who were animated by motives of strong personal hatred and disappointed ambition. That defeat was accomplished on the same grounds as those now arged against Mr. Conkling. Seward, it was mid was too radical, too much a party man, too much involved with "machine" men. So, in a spirit of cant, he was beaten. Now the republican party owes a nomination to New York. No State has so many republican andidates for the Presidency as New York. No State has done so much for the triumph of the Union. A few Yankees like Mr. Curtis and some of the old fogies of the Union League who have no pride in the State, who believe in nothing but the New England Society, and who look upon New York as place to make money and to leave when the money is carned; a cabal of Yankee politicians like the eloquent essayist on manners, fashions and "how to behave," may intrigue against Mr. Conkling. Their success would be a humiliation and a vexation to no one as much as the President.

The fact that the independent press of New York, as represented by the Sun, supports Mr. Conkling shows the hold he has on

should adopt the old Jackson method in His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil suscompelling from his party, and especially from his Cabinet, a harmonious action on this question. When Jackson made up his mind United States. We heard of his visits to that Van Buren should succeed him, and that Calhoun should not, he smashed his Cabinet in pieces because he detected a Calhoun intrigue and found men who would support his ideas. The President should have a Cabinet which gives Mr. Conkling a hearty support, and not one that is striving to elect one of its own number, or as it now stands, three of its number, for of the Cabinet three-Fish, Jewell and Bristow-are actively in the fight against Conkling and

> The Sporting Season. The coming season promises to be a very active one, and the sporting community is already awake to its importance. On the turf a long and interesting series of events will follow each other in rapid succession, beginning with the meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club, at New Orleans on Saturday, and extending far into the winter, when the second New Orleans meeting closes the programme of the season. The first meeting will last a week, eighteen races being announced to be run, and the horses will be almost entirely from the Southern stables. After the New Orleans races the next in order is the spring meeting at Nashville, which begins on the 2d of May. Then follow the Lexington races from the 8th to the 13th of May, the Louisville races from the 15th to the 20th of May, and the Cincinnati races from the 24th to the 27th of May. In this programme two points are to be especially noted-namely, that the two earlier events in the South are a long distance apart, and that the Cincinnati meeting is identical in time with that of the Maryland Jockey Club at Pimlico. We infer from this that many of the Southern and Western stables are not coming East this year, and if this is the case it is to be regretted that Vicksburg and Memphis are not to contribute their share toward the revival of the turf in the South. On the Northern circuit the programme will follow the usual order. The Pimlico races begin on the 24th of May, and the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, follows on the 3d of June. The latter closes on the 17th, and the time between this meeting and the meeting at Monmouth Park, on the 2d of July, will be well filled by the Point Breeze races, which last from the 24th to the 28th of June. The Saratoga meetings will be held between the 25th of July and the 19th of August, and the fall meeting at Jerome Park begins a month later, ending on the 14th of October. Baltimore and Washington close the season. A more interesting programme could not be devised, and both the horses and the stakes give promise of a season brilliant beyond any that have preceded it. If we turn from the turf to the other events

> which are down in the sporting calendar for the year we shall find an equally promising prospect in every direction. In yachting, besides the usual cruises and regattas, there is likely to be at least one event of unusual interest-the contest for the Queen's Cup, the possession of which is coveted by the new yacht Countess of Dufferin, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. There are technical difficulties in the way of this match, but we presume they will be removed and the Canadians be afforded the opportunity of winning the cup which the America brought to this country a quarter of a century ago. Nothing could more conduce to a spirited and brilliant race than the desire to win a prize like this, and we trust the opportunity of winning it will be offered to those who seek it. The boating interest also gives excellent promise. The season begins with the Harlem Regatta, on the 17th of June. None but the clubs on the Harlem River will take part in this regatta. Later in June the eightpared race between Harvard and Yale takes place at Springfield, and the intercollegiate race on Saratoga Lake follows in July. There is also a possibility of an international regatta at Saratoga, while that on the Schuylkill is to follow the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. There is also a promise of much activity in base ball. cricket, handball and racket, and as the year is one of great national rejoicing a new mpetus cannot fail to be given to manly and athletic sports of every kind. In all this we see reason for congratulation, and we hope the progress of the sporting season will be at every step as brilliant as the During the Centennial we want to show ourselves to our foreign visitors at our best, and in no way can we better do this than through the athletic games which for years we have been promoting with as much zeal, at least, as has been shown by other nations. The interest of the season will centre to some extent in the international matches-the vacht and boat races and the rifle matchout our credit can only be maintained by the excellence of our home affairs, and it is for these that we are most anxious.

CONKLING. - From the Tennessee papers we gather the fact that of the three probable Presidential candidates, Blaine, Morton and Conkling, the two first are out of the race and Conkling stands alone. In North Carolina the foresight of the HERALD in making Conkling the probable candidate is so far appreciated that the election of that statesman is prognosticated. Virginia, too, seems to recognize the fact that Conkling is as legitimately the follower of Grant as Van Buren was the follower of Jackson. In each case the successor represents the statesmanship which follows an administration based on military popularity. EASTER SERMONS. - A day of showers and

sunshine greeted the great, joyons festival of Christianity. The completion of the sacrifice receives its seal of the Divine in the rolling away of the barrier before the tomb, and the glory of the second life is typified sublimely in the whole story of the Resurrection. It was natural, therefore, that the sermons of our divines should turn lovingly around this story, so beautifully told by the evangelists and so lovingly clung to by the Universal Church through the nineteen centuries of Christianity. Not alone did the Catholies and Episcopalians do homage to the mystery of the rising of Christ the affections of the party and confirms the from the dead by houses of worship glad judgment of the President in asking his with flowers and resonant with harmonies,

nomination. For this reason the President | but everywhere that the Gospel was preached in this city and Brooklyn the flowers were seen and the hymns of praise intoned. Our reports elsewhere describe at length how Easter Sunday was held in the churches.

#### Let the Cabinet Pull Together Grant and Conkling. The fact that the President has com

the conclusion that, in the absence of any chance for a third term, he can find no republican who can give a better expression to the views of his administration and whose election would be a more complete justification of his policy than Mr. Conkling. simplifies the canvass so far as the party is concerned. But a fact calculated to de harm is that the President's own Cabinet is not in harmony with his policy. Thus we have three members of the Cabinet who are now candidates for the Presidency. The first is Mr. Fish, who has a strong following in New York, headed by such men as Mr. Pierrepont, Mr. Jay and other eminent citizens. Then we have Mr. Jewell, who comes from a strong, hard-headed State; a handsome man, who would make as popular a candidate with the ladies as our own incomparable Wickham, the Tammany candidate for the Vice Presidency, and who has a strong following in New York and Connecticut. The next candidate is Bristow, whose nomination is a senti-ment and bids fair to assume new and bold prominence. Unless checked by the power of the administration now there would be no reason for the republicans objecting to either of these most estimable gentlemen; but as we have a programme laid down by the President there is no reason why it should not be observed. The power of these statesmen over the canvass is marked when we remember that one bas the Foreign Department, the other two the Post Office and the Treasury, the two most important departments in the government so far as patronage is concerned.

When Mr. Chase allowed his ambition to be President to go beyond all restraint he was hustled out of the Cabinet by the amiable Lincoln, who could stand many things. but would not permit any brother near his throne. When, in Jackson's time, Samuel D. Ingham, also a Secretary of the Treasury, showed a desire to support Calhoun against the wishes of the President, to whom Calhoun was especially obnoxious, he, too, was hustled out of the Cabinet. Now, we do not see why Grant should have a different rule in his Cabinet from that of Jackson and Lin-

More than all, if we have the President holding one opinion about the Presidential nomination and members of the Cabinet holding different opinions the result will be that the friends of the President's candidate will think that he is not sincere in his devotion; that he has another policy from what he avows : that he has, perhaps, a "darl horse" of his own to run in at the last moment. Let there be no misapprehension, no double dealing, about this matter. To that end let the President say to his Cabinet that he means not only to support Mr. Conkling for President as his personal choice, but to rally to his support the whole strength of the administration

### The Impeachment Trial.

The trial of General Belknap by the Senate, acting as a court of impeachment, will begin to-day. The President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Ferry, will preside throughout the trial, and as he was bred a business man and not a lawyer he will pass through a pretty severe ordeal. The Senate in the like ordinary courts of judicature, it must be governed by legal maxims and the established rules of evidence. Mr. Ferry's Michigan colleague, Senator Christiancy, would be a fitter presiding officer on such an occasion, for he is a learned jurist and has had long experience in the highest judicial office in his State. Until now there has never been an impeachment trial at Washington which was not presided over by a trained lawyer. The Chief Justice presides when the President of the United States is impeached, but this has happened offly once, when Chies Justice Chase vindicated his own dignity and asserted the rights of the accused by a ruling which probably determined the result of the trial. Only a lawyer could have such a wellgrounded confidence in his own judgment as would justify him in making such a ruling. Next to the case of Andrew Johnson, the most important impeachment trial was that of a federal judge in the early part of this century, when Aaron Burr presided, Vice President Burr was a lawyer by profession, and a remarkably astute and dexterous one, and he presided over the trial of Judge Chace with equal dignity and ability. It remains to be seen whether a mere business man like Mr. Ferry will acquit himself with credit as the presiding judge of the most imposing court known to our institutions. If he should make nasty or improper decisions the Senate, which is the real court and abounds with good lawyers, would overrule him; but it would be unfortunate if his decisions were often called

Not much progress is to be expected to-das in the Belknap trial. We suppose his counsel will present his formal reply to the charges and disclose the line of defence. The Court will then allow a reasonable time for the preparation of arguments and fix a day for the hearing. It is expected that General Belknap's counsel will deny the jurisdiction of the Court in a case where the person impeached is out of office, and if the Senate should sustain this view the case will be dismissed. But if the Senate decides that it has jurisdiction we suppose there can be no reasonable doubt of the result of the trial.

## Cameron and Stanley.

Lieutenant Cameron's reception on landing in Liverpool was worthy of that gallant African explorer's well won fame. In an interview had with him by a HERALD correspondent on the day of his arrival many interesting details of his trip neross the continent were related, and its publication elsewhere will give geographers an opportunity of comparing notes upon the results of a courney which, rendered partially ineffective by untoward circumstances, is yet of great service to science. Progress in African geography is something to be won by slow, successive steps, the record of this journey